HOME AND SOCIETY.

THE EMANCIPATED YOUNG LADY.

TALES OF DOMESTIC LIFE-GLIMPSES OF FASHION ...THE AUTUMN WOODCOCK-CHIL-

An odd advance guard of the army of the emancipated women of the future, perhaps, is the wachap-graned and unattached young woman who is now infrequently seen at the various watering es. If in well-to-do circumstances, she is genrally accompanied by a maid and a poodle, and drives a smart little trap of her own. She is absohitely and entirely self-protective and self-suffigent in the most liberal sense of the word, and as rule is very well behaved. She is apt to be goodoking, and she is almost sure to dress beautifully. Without being in the least masculine, she is of an athlete, and understands sports of all commonly well, and is altogether "up to kinds uncommonly well, and is altogether "up to date." "fin du slècie." everything that expresses the latest earthly development of her sex. With butterfly wings she has skimmed over the surface of many deep waters, and talks daringly on many abjects. She is more of a woman's woman than man's woman as a rule, and although frank and free in her manner, is clever enough to keep herself from being talked about unpleasantly, so that although the conservative matrons with whom she associated wonder at her, they do not altogether esapprove of her, and permit her to be intimate their daughters. They even afford her the mands that she should have a chaperon at a ball, copting her as a watering place acquaintance, to not to be continued hereafter as circumsances may determine, These floating specimens of unattached young womanhood are distinctly tter-day developments, and that they are accepttolerated by society is one of the many of the times indicating that if she is self-repecting and capable a woman may follow the of reasonable inclinations without offending Mrs. Grundy or exciting comment.

"What wages do you expect?" inquired Mrs. Murmy Hill, who was engaging a new footman. "Fifty dollars a month, ma'am," replied the young

that is altogether too much," objected the idy. "I have never given a footman over \$40."
"Oh, but I am a bicycle footman," returned the aspirant, "and it's a very responsible position, indeed, ma'am, a-pickin' up and a-holdin' on young ladies, and a-goin' out with them on the road; besides. I've got my own wheel, ma'am, and my bicycle livery." Needless to say, he was engaged

"What wine, sir?" asked a new "second man," "Champagne." "Yes, sir. But what

As addenda to the above, a suburban lady gives ber experiences with a new maid newly landed from Germany, one who had never before "lived out." "She was a fresh, tidy-looking girl," she said, "and I thought it would be an excellent op-portunity for the children to learn German, and for me to rub up my own knowledge of the lan-So I engaged her as a waitress, and succeeded in the end in making her an excellent ser-vant, although some of my early experiences were very funny. The second day after her arrival I was upstairs engaged in the prosaic process of washing hair, when I heard steps on the stairs outside ror a slight acquaintance in full calling array, card case in hand, was shown into the room by my new acquisition. Of course there was nothing for it but a hearty laugh together over the blunder, which I hastened to explain, and, wrapping my wet head up in a towel, I presented my visitor with a chair, and after the first shock, rather enjoyed the humor of the situation. Phyllis's next performance was even worse. Mrs. A., who was quite the swell of our neighborhood, called, and this time Gretchen showed her into the drawing-room successfully, and brought me the cards. "Soll der Herr herein she inquired, as I lingered a moment to give a glance at my mirror. "Why, of course, if there is a gentleman, show him in." I answered. not thinking particularly about the matter; and I arrived in the hall just in time to see her becken to the groom, and open the drawing-room door for him to go in. The man, naturally supposing that ress wanted him, followed her for orders."

a little child congenial employment, and he will almost invariably be happy and good-natured. Toys alone are not all that he requires—his active little mind demands the stimulus of intelligent occupation, even at the early age of three or four, and it behooves a mother who has the responsibility of his mental growth at heart to provide the ewithal for development. There is something very touching and beautiful in seeing an intellectual an of real ability eagerly interested in the rudiof her little child. At an a fresco tea in the Berkshires not long ago, a well-known authoress commenced filling her pockets "rubbish," as she laughingly called the collection she proposed to add to a trunk full of odds ends which, as she explained, she intended taking back to town for occupation for her small boy during the winter. Dried mosses and curious insects, preserved in alcohol to examine with the microscope; pressed wild flowers and grasses for a berbarium; and various seeds from interesting plants to start in the spring, etc.

"You can make a lovely experiment with an acorn stnut," she said by way of illustration, "by suspending one by a thread within half an inch of the surface of the water contained in a hyaconth glass, and leaving it undisturbed. In a month er two it will throw a root into the water, and shoot upward a straight little stem, from which will develop tiny beautiful green leaves. You have to idea how much such experiments delight very young children, and how it awakens their intelliprice. Another interesting bit of growth for the surgery is to take one of these pine cones, place it a wineglass half filled with water, and after it imbibed the moisture for a few days, sprinkle t with canary seed. In a week's time the seed Ill sprout, to the intense satisfaction of the tiny ardener. Or an old bit of sponge may also be opt wet and completely covered with living green. Object lessons such as these teach many things which the inquisitive intelligence of early childhood inbles without effort, but which cannot fail to derion and enlarge the mind." Mothers who, like Martha, are careful about many things, and worry perpetually over the physical well-being of their folden, should consider whether they are careal to supply nutriment to the brain as well as

There was a time, not so long ago, when Amerians, otherwise well-trained, did not appreciate the tes of the daily bath-a thing which in one form w another is as necessary to personal neatness and self-respect as the washing of the face and the staring of clean clothes. But now the bathtub is bowing to be as popular here as it is in England, my to this fact being borne by the fresh pink white complexions, the increased vigor, and the groomed look of the younger members of so-J. Most new houses of any pretension to com these have a bathroom attached to each bedbit of comfort which certainly surpasses Mable tub of the Englishman. And even more by humble dwellings, the small house in the

ms-one on each bedroom floor. tre pink and white skins which indicate form of disease; but there can be no really pearl and rose complexion of health witha fally bath to cleanse and freshen the surof the body. Let it be emphatically said, Ter, that there is nobody sillier than the person makes a fad of a daily ice-cold bath. Such as, which involve a serious shock to the system, never be taken by Americans, except under orders, or when experience shows that the ect upon that particular bather is in every sense al. A robust, phlegmatic Englishwoman can and the shock of the ice-cold bath; the nervous in a different climate cannot. A mornas bath, not hot by any means, but warm enough be reasonably comfortable, may be taken to adhttps: and subsequent exposure to fresh air will ive no coid-catching, unless the bather is perly susceptible to the ill effects of draughts. At rubbing with a big bath towel rouses the that resists coid-taking. A little ammonia into the water is a good thing; so is the se of plenty of nice pure soup. Better than a Ponge, which it is hard to keep thoroughly fresh and clean, is a wash-cloth of fine, even Turkish edged with a strong, narrow linen lace. sture of this cloth, at once rough and soft, is smfortable to the fiesh, and deliciously effective in great truth in the saying that cleanlicaused by our climate—once conquered, a regular bath is no more dreaded than the regular face-washing; it accomes a habit, and is sorely missed if circumstances do away with it even one morning.

NOTES ON DRESS.

The children's dresses illustrated here are from new models, and are all suitable for little girls between six and twelve years of age. They are all



blue serge trimmed with white braid and ribbon. The loose, partially smocked vest is of soft silk.



holding a basket of flowers. The yeke and sleeves my hair, when I heard steps on the stairs outside my room; the door was flung open, and to my hor-my room; the door was flung open, and to my hor-of making the third costume is easily seen in the The materials composing this pretty



dress are green cloth, a darker shade of velvet, white cloth and cream guipure lace. The pretty sallor frock makes an excellent school costume. The serge may be of corn-flower blue trimmed with black



braid, or of moss-green trimmed with black, or of fawn trimmed with white. School dresses should always be as simple as pos-

sible. No well-bred woman permits her young daughsible. No well-bred woman permits her young daughters to be attired in furbelows at school or to wear jewelry. This abomination of foolish indulgence—the wearing of jewels by children—has nearly passed away in this country. The perfectly well-dreased little girl has no glitter of gold anywhere about her small person. Refined mothers where about her small person. Refined mothers endeavor to secure for their girls the beauty of absolute neatness, of the dainty freshness which sets off so exquisitely the clubby prettiness of

A charmingly pretty autumnal gown just completed by one of the most prominent dressmakers for a customer is of moss-green, heavy crépon, the bodice being entirely covered, front and back, with black guipure. There are a velvet collar and belt of old-rose pink, with black satin bows on either side (the latest fad being to wear bows or rosettes on each side of a wrinkled belt and collar, a short distance from the centre, so as to show well in front), and very full puffed sleeves coming only to the elbows, where they are met by long, black suede gloves. To meet the requirements of indoor wear, the dressmaker has added close-fitting lower sleeves, covered with black guipure, which may be put on or taken off at pleasure. The skirt consists of a plain under petticoat of crépon, with another skirt of the same material open in front and pleated around the back.

These lace-covered bodices, by the way, are very fashionable either in black or white lace, and are exceedingly becoming to a pretty shape, as they are made very close-fitting, without folds, giving a very smart, trim look to the figure.

White woollen "sweaters," they say, with soft black silk sashes, will be the thing to wear for bicycle riding on cool autumnal mornings.

"Glycine" is the name of the new blue, for which which it is hard to keep thoroughly fresh lean, is a wash-cloth of fine, even Turkish mg, made of generous size and neatly hemmed season. It is a tone between bright blue and mauve, season. It is a tone between bright blue and mauve, and is rather starting at first sight. The best that can be said of it is that it is, at all events, better than magenta (which was so universally worn last winter), and for a caprice is not altogether bad. A winter), and for a caprice is not altogether bad. A prominent importer shows a large felt hat of this color, which is worn well back on the head, giving the effect of an electric blue aureole, with a couple

The morning laziness—the languor which is often causel by our climate—once conquered, a regular to match the hat, with two full rosettes of blue tulle

The latest French fashion of dressing the hair is to wear it straight back from the face & l'ingénue, with the knot very high on the top of the head. This gives a guileless, innocent look, which is very "fetching," if the wearer has a pretty brow, and is young and fresh enough to stand it.

A tomato-red silk waist is a pretty addition to make to one's wardrobe at this season. Diagonal bands of black guipure insertion make an effective

A sort of glorified Norfolk jacket, having large, picturesque puff sleeves, with the lower part tight and buttoned to the elbow, is one of the new aumakes a capital jacket for golf, bleyeling or mountain climbing. "Heather mixture" or "gray homespun" or, in fact, any rough cloth, is a suitable

The latest law of fashion is to have the skirt and sleeves of the same material, with the bodice of another color altogether. For instance, a very stylish combination is a black and white check silk skirt and sleeves, with a magenta silk bodice entirely covered with openwork embroidery on ecru muslin, and the belt and collar of green velvet-direct contrasts in the latter being quite per-

Short cloth skirts, reaching barely to the ankle and worn over cloth knickerbockers, and gaiters are now generally adopted by the fair six for golf or shooting-at which latter pursuit milady has become an expert during the last decade.

THE DAINTY WOODCOCK.

METHOD OF COOKING AND SERVING.

With the 1st of August woodcock comes into market, but it does not reach prime condition till the middle of October or the beginning of Novem-

Midsummer in New-York State is literally a season without game. Reedbirds have not come into market, for the "little wandering blackbird," as Audubon calls him, is still rioting in the rice fields of the Carolinas, fattening himself for the epicure's table a month later, when he will appear in his third lightning change as a reedbird, having before played bebolink and ricebird. This migratory bird s closely related to our domestic blackbird and looks something like him plucked, a fact that tempts Cones Island hotels and others to occasionally clud the common blackbird as a reedbird in their Aug at bills of fare. The flesh of the blackbird, owever, is so inferior that it suggests crow more than anything else. Shrewd New-York marketers often serve the August blackbird to French cur tomers as the "ortoian," which is the name under which the Frenchman ordinarily buys the resolbird. It gives, no doubt, another cause of complaint against a country whose "ortalans" have become such noisome morsels. It should be remembered that these small birds are always sold plucked, so that their plumage is not left to distinguish them. Woodcock is thus the first game of the season, but

> have enjoyed woodcock New-Jersey, and brotle1 woodcock supure parties across the Our American woodcock is consider-

> > English bird, but is

equally esteemed by epicures. It seldom weighs robin. Its principal food being earthworms, which its habitat is recognized by the numerous billholes running like the partridge. Its wings, therefore, are a very tough morsel, and should be cut off close to the body. The thigh is an excellent part of the bird, and not tough like that of the partridge for, says the old distich;

woodcock. After thoroughly picking the birds, sings them in the same way you do a chicken and on, the long bill being used as a skewer. Do not be misled by the numerous

statements in cookbooks that this bird should be left undrawn. This Enthe woodcock is never



entralis and laid aside to serve with Trim off the toes or cut off the entire feet. Skin the neck and head and remove the eyes. Scald an scrape the legs. The a thin piece of fat pork around the breast of each bird and skewer the thinks close to the body by turning the neck back and using the bill for a skewer. Bub a little futter over the liedge them lightly with salt. Have ready six slices of bakers' bread, cut about

an inch and a half thick and two inches and a half lone by an inch and a half wide. Make a cavity in the centre and these pieces of bread of a proper size to hold the bird. This work should be done at least a day before the birds are cooked be done at least a day before the birds are cooked, and these "canapés" or toast should be dried in the heater closet or some place near the stove where they can be completely freed of moisture. They will then keep an indefinite time, and if there is much game cooked in the family it is well to have a box of these pieces of dried bread on hand to serve snipe, quall, woodcock or small reschirds on. To toast the canapés they need only to be brushed with moited butter and browned for five minutes in the oven.

Mince the liver and heart of the little woodcocks as fine as possible, allowing a large teaspoonful of



Mince the liver and heart of the little woodcocks as fine as possible, allowing a large teaspoonful of butter to the heart and liver of each bird. Allow also a few drops of onion juice or a teaspoonful of minced chives to the hearts and livers of all the birds. Stir this mixture over the fire for two minutes. Then spread it in equal parts over the six pleces of tonst that have been browned in the oven. Put the woodcocks on their backs in a roasting pan and let them roast in a very hot oven for fifteen minutes. Three minutes before removing the birds from the oven put in the pieces of toast. The moment the birds are done, take out the pieces of toast and arrange them in a circle on a hot platter. Put a bird on each piece of toast and decorate the dish with a little watercress tossed in vinegar, sait and pepper. Serve at once.

Some of the most beautiful cloths for household decoration are now brought from Java and adjacent islands. These draperies are the work of the native islanders, whose colors and original patterns have not yet been vitiated by European and American manufacturers. Java emoroideries and cloths have been an aesthetic craze for some time, and the trade between England and Java is so well established that the Birmingham manufacturers have attempted to print cottons by machinery in imitation of the Java cottons, in order to secure the Javanese custom; but it is said that the natives have been wise enough thus far to prefer their hand-made work to any machine methods, and no one in Java could be induced to put on the printed gowns from England. There was an exhibit of Java cottons in the Midway Plaisance, but it did not meet with success. cottons have recently been exhibited in New-York, and were eagerly purchased by collectors of beautiful things. Though they are utilized for draperies,

and were eagerly purchased by collectors of beautiful things. Though they are utilized for draperles, table-scarfs and portières, they are nothing more than specimens of Javanese dress. The "sarongs" are a yard or more wide, and are two or three yards in length. These are used by the natives for skirts of gowns. There are also squares about a yard in size, which are used as head-dresses, and long, siender scarfs.

The colors most often found in these cottons are indigo, warm shades of brown, and varying shades of red, with some green. The patterns are conventionalized like all Oriental designs, and the colors are beautifully blended and harmonized. The colors are permanent, being the result of tedious native processes. The cloth is first starched with rice water and stretched on a frame, when the design is drawn upon it, and this design is covered on both sides of the cloth is then dyed with a dye that does not affect those parts covered with the wax. The parts to be protected from the second dye are then covered with wax, as well as those altered were a third and fourth. The work is necessarily somewhat haphagard, Each piece of cloth is original in pattern. In two thousand specimens brought to this country, there are said to be no two cloths alike. Pure white, brown, and rich indigo blue are delightfully biended in some of these cloths. The Javanese are especially successful in browns and in a shade of rich crimson. The genuine Javanese draperies show some streaks and imperfections of color, which remove them distinctly from the cottons that the English manufacturers have attempted to foist upon the public under the same name. No prettler draperles for country cottages than these can be imagined.

New-York State Analyst:

"The Royal Baking Powder is superior to any other powder which I have examined. The constituents are so proportioned as to secure the best results and yield a baking powder unequalled for purity, strength and wholesomeness."

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ORIENTAL CERAMICS.

MR. GARLAND'S TREASURES AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM.

OVER 1,100 RARE SPECIMENS TO BE SEEN-PRICE-LESS EXAMPLES OF EARLY CHINESE WORK-NO WESTERN WORKER CAN AP-

PROACH THEM.

The collection of valuable Chinese porcelains formed by Mr. James A. Garland, of this city, has been loaned to the Metropolitan Museum o Art, in Central Park, for exhibition during summer season. Those interested in things that are beautiful and rare can now study leisurely a most comprehensive gathering of precious examples, representing so well the potter's art of

We know with what boundless admiration the porcelain of the Orient was received everywhere in Europe at the time of its first appearance; how, after figuring in the beginning among the treasures of kings and princes, it spread widely during the seventeenth century to the favored classes. precious quality of the material, supplemented by the charm of a striking decoration, revolutionized



The favorite manner of serving woodcock is LARGE "FAMILLE ROSE" JAR.-Case No. 4. roasted on toast. For six people allow half a dozen the ideas of savant and manufacturer and excited in many fruitless endeavors, but finally led to the discovery, among other things, of "pate tendre," which was one of the glories of French industry early in the eighteenth century. their cupidity and their efforts to penetrate the mystery of this marvellous product. This resulted



RED "HAWTHORNE."

tainly the dazzling radiance of so many priceless objects seen all at once must strike even the con-motoscur with amaze-ment. The impresnumber of specimens uniform character. The making of a collection like this requires a combination of happy efroum-stances, and can be the result only of the judicious exercise of a riponed taste. Those who are the valuable objects will stop to reflect about the risk of moving

them from one pla to another. It may highly prized treasure. Only by being guarded at all times and with most jealous care can they be handed down from generation to generation in their integrity and perfection, and this considera-

tion will inspire gratitude to Mr. Garland for his generous exhibition of his treasures. Upon entering the north gallery at the museum, marked No. 1. The specimens shown in this case illustrate the highest type of technical accom-plishment in the production and decoration of por-

derful colors, that high firing, which re quired the utmost accuracy and artistic skill. The group is very rare pieces, fifteenth, sixteenth turies, and have predominating the char-They belong to what is generally termed "famille verte" teurs, and there are in the world that ful examples as are shown in this case. Following the order tains an unsurpassed

"black hawthorn' variety, majestic vases, tall beakers lustrous ground, having a profuse decoration of flowers, birds, the white blossom of the plum tree nearly always predominates. SQUARE, BLACK GROUNI

MING ERA.-Case No. 2. notice an exceptional piece having the blossoms in pinkish red. Another example of the same form shows the blossoms in a blue glaze, which is also unusual, and still another specimen, with delicately drawn bloseoms in white, has a light, clear, green

the pinkish blossoms of the peach tree has only recently been acquired from the fa-mous Salting Collection, and has been exhibited in the South Kensington Museum. The specimens in this case are mostly of the Khang-he era (1861-1722). Some pleces bear the Ming mark of Ching-



LIBATION CUP, MING ERA.-Case No. 14. hwa (1465-1487), and several show the character

istic qualities of the paste of that epoch. The third case contains specimens with polychrome decoration, having the rose-colored enamel predominant. These were made in the eighteenth century under the Thoing dynasty (the Renaissance of art in China, when many new colors ap-peared for the first time). Notable in this case are the large pieces having a brilliant black ground, which is covered by a conventional foliage design in green. Here, too, may be noticed a garniture of light-rose enamel with French glit mounting, also a few examples of the Khang-he era, completing the grouping.

The fourth case displays deep rose specimens, consisting of superb jars of majestic proportion.

consisting of superb jars of majestic proportions, having white reserve medallions embellished in various delicate colors. The ergshell plates, cups and saucers, with exquisite accessories of decoration, show the rose that which was in ascendency under the Empetor Yung-ching (1723-1725). The group is completed by an

is completed by an addition of fa-mille verter examples of the seventeenth century. In cases Nos. 3 and 4 are displayed pieces that have figured during more than a century in many notable Eu-

LIGHT GREEN GROUND. ERA TCHING-HWA. Case No. 2.



merit close attention for their purity of paste and glaze. In the series of four cases, Nos. 7, 8, 10 and 11, are instributed the precious eggshed porcelains, com-



Another instance of the emancipation of women with saucers, all having elaborate decorations dispaising marvelous ability in the delicate manipulation and rendering of design, in which the wonderful rose times always prevail. They were made of the pasts and rendering of design, in which the wonderful rose times always prevail. They were made of the pasts and rendering of the definition and rendering of design, in which the wonderful rose times always prevail. They were made of the pasts and feed and the pasts and decorations of the full rendered rendered

single example is a marked feature in the average collection.

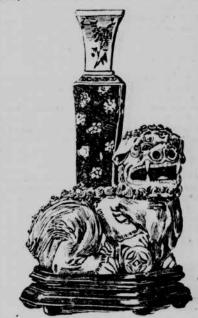
The specimens in the twelfth case are notable for the brilliant red (cf iron) which prevails in their decoration. This color, unlike the accompanying once (which are more translucent), is produced by low firing. The accuracy of the drawing is remarkable. Altogether, the specimens are among the rarest of the products of the Khang-he klins (seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), and are distinguished by a charm peculiarly their own.

The thirteenth case contains rare specimens accibed to the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and to the southern part of China, where the manufacture has long since become obsolete. The biscuit paste is dense and heavy, and the enamels are mainly of deep lapis blue, turquoise, light violet and yellow, while the interiors are generally glassed in green of a vitreous quality. The pieces are all massive and have a strong, dignified character.

In the fourteenth case are rare cabinet specimens, including grotesque forms, figures and animals, in



BLENHEIM JAR, KHANG-HE ERA.-Case biscuit and porcelain, decorated in five colors, and representing the "familie verte" of late Ming (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries). Among them are some unique gems, and not the least of these are the sacrifical cups and figures of the "dog foo," the Chinese emblems of peace and guardian of the remises.



tion of the "familie verte" variety with gilding. These are notable for the design and brilliancy of the enamels, and were made during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among them are some eggshell vases and large plates, and the so-called "Mandarin" specimens, superbly decorated.



LANTERN, YUNG-TCHING ERA .- Case No. 0 tion of colors unknown to the palette of the ceramist of the Western World, one will feel that the public owes a debt of recognition to the spirit which moved the generous owner to risk parting with his treasures, even for a time, that they might become better known and lend their influence as factors in moulding the people's taste.

THE WOMEN STARTED FOR A LONG WALK Another instance of the emancipation of women

on the Continent and their jealousy of the achieve-